Subject No. 63.
Free fuel from State Forests in Honnali Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Honnali is a Maidan Taluk and great difficulty is felt by the raiyats in procuring wood for agricultural and building purposes. The jungles which are covered with "Bandrike" plants have been demarcated into a State Forest. The Forest Department do not allow any cattle to graze or any one to cut firewood. Suggest that orders may be issued to the Forest Department to allow the raiyats to take fuel from the jungles, provided they produce a chit from the Patel or Shanbhog of the village to which they belong.

Dewan's reply.—The prayer cannot be granted. What is asked for must destroy State Forests. There is plenty of jungle outside such forests for the raiyats' use.

Subject. No. 64.
Mohatarfa House Tax on raiyats living in one village and cultivating lands in another.

Summary of discussion.—Mohatarfa House Tax is levied on a raiyat who lives in one village and cultivates lands in another. This is not fair. In such cases Mohatarfa should be excused.

Dewan's reply.—The orders contained in Government Proceedings No. 9591-8—Cir 210, dated 8th March 1890, meet this point and allow all agriculturists to be exempted from House Tax who cultivate lands within a radius of five miles from their residence.

Subject. No. 65.
Distinction in enfranchisement between Inams less than Rs. 5 and more than Rs. 5.

Summary of discussion.—Under the rule which allows all Inams of Rs. 5 in value and below to be settled free, and those above Rs. 5 to be settled with ½ quit-rent, some inequality of treatment is experienced inasmuch as it often happens that the Inam encumbered with a quit-rent though it falls under the more valuable category, is really inferior to the other which falls in the inferior category.

Dewan's reply.—What is recommended is not reasonable for obvious reasons. The present rules are more favorable to Inamdars all round than those which they superseded. They are in themselves very reasonable.

Subject. No. 66.
Devabramhadi Inams.

Summary of discussion.—No consideration was hitherto given to Devabramhadi Inam lands and these were in the entire enjoyment of the Inamdars from time immemorial, and such Inam lands have been disposed of upon the Bijavari of the land calculated at Krishnaraja Khandis. In former years, there was no Krishnaraja Khandi and it seems now to have been taken into calculation with reference to local practice. If this practice is adhered to, it would be very inconvenient to perform the ceremonies for which the Inams were granted and Inamdars will be subjected to much hardship. The practice should be revised.